

WHAT LABOR UNIONS DID TO INDIANAPOLIS

City Invited Them and Was Paid the Penalty in Riot and Loss.

LONG FIGHT IS EXPECTED

Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers Resist the "Closed Shop."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—This city, being the headquarters of seven national and international labor unions, the people are paying heavy penalties for that eagerness that sought them out years ago and invited them to seek locations here, for industrial disturbances are every year becoming more and more frequent and are gradually taking on a violence that was never before witnessed in this city.

More than a decade ago the civic organizations appointed committees, when there was a chance to secure the placing here of a national or international labor union headquarters, and extended cordial invitations. To-day there is hardly one of the executive bodies that does not realize that it has brought a disturbing factor to the city, and in the recent strikes these bodies stood with the employer without exception. They realize that a struggle is at hand, and that it will be attended as in the past by riot and disorder.

The recognition of the mistake they had made did not come all at once, but when its full force was upon them they set about to remedy it, and despite the prestige which the national headquarters gave, the open shop principle was asserted with determination and has grown in favor more rapidly than in any other city in the country. Chandler & Taylor, founders, went through a strike of five years, in which their non-union employees were assaulted, their own lives threatened and their output boycotted throughout the country, but they persisted and maintained the principle for which they struggled.

Dangerous Assaults Continue.

The non-union employees of the Diamond Chain Works have been victims of assaults for three years, and only a month or two ago one of them was cruelly beaten by two strikers. He is now at the city hospital hovering between life and death as a result of his injuries. The union strikers have been arrested from time to time and fined, but the decree has gone out that Indianapolis must be unionized, and employers feel that the real struggle has only begun. Protection from business men and employers have been met with an open shop city, and that organized labor cannot hope to succeed elsewhere when it cannot unionize the employees in the city where so many of the national organizations have their headquarters. It is plain that absolute supremacy is the aim of the labor organizations, that nothing but surrender on the part of the employer will satisfy them and that a bitter struggle between the open shop and the closed shop forces is a certainty. That the business interests are going to fight for industrial independence was demonstrated in the street car strike when the Mayor Shank refused to resign because he had encouraged the strikers and had practically turned the city over to a mob for a week and by his example had encouraged insubordination in the police force and had refused to take any effect the exonerated of the thirty-three patrolmen who had disgraced the city.

Methods Used in the Car Strike.

The investigation by the Public Service Commission into the conduct of the street car strike has brought out very plainly the methods that organized labor proposes to adopt in enforcing its closed shop policy. Many of the conductors and motormen, however, were not satisfied with their employment and that they did not want to strike; that they were pulled from their cars and taken to the hall of the union, where they were forced to pay the dues and to enroll as members; that they would have resisted these efforts and run their cars had police protection been afforded, and that they did not need a union among the employees.

It was also in evidence that since the strike the employees were not as prompt in arriving at the barns; that there was more complaint of runs and hours, and that there was less efficiency and more disregard of orders.

When the street car strike began of the hundreds of men employed by the company less than fifty had joined the union, though every one of them had been urged to do so. The strike took place on a Monday night, when the streets were crowded with funmakers and hoodlums. The strikers assembled on Washington street, and as the cars rolled by the reluctant motormen and conductors were pulled from them.

The first attempt of this kind called a large crowd around the cars and the cry of "scab" was heard and the business of the city was interrupted. Riot followed riot on the downtown streets and within an hour the system was entirely tied up. The motormen and conductors dragged from the cars were hurried off to the police station, where hundreds of union men had assembled, and were forced to join the new organization.

How the City Suffered.

For nearly a week scenes of disorder marked the strike, and the police force refusing to assist the strikers broke in running cars, Mayor Shank encouraging their insubordination and the business men protesting unavailingly against the continuance of the strike. It was not till Gov. Heston brought five companies of the Indiana National Guard to the city and was about to declare martial law that the business men forced Mayor Shank to resign and threats of impeachment and mobs ceased to gather on the streets. But the order had been restored three men had been killed and thirty or forty injured.

All business was at a standstill while the strike lasted. The interurban cars were only in the city and the fear of the mob if they ventured on the downtown streets, and no one came here from the outside towns. The wholesale and retail stores were deserted, and merchants and manufacturers at heavy expense without any income to offset it. Yet hardly had the street and interurban cars begun operating when the strikers went on strike and again the business of the city was tied up.

Characteristic methods on the part of organized labor marked the second strike. A union existed, but there were few leaders in it. These went on strike

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and again the hoodlum element appeared on the streets. Non-union drivers were stoned and violence was prevalent. Every attempt of a wholesale or retail merchant to send a wagon to a freight depot or a warehouse was sure to result in an attack, and though the new Mayor exerted his power to quell the riots and punish the rioters the disturbances were so widely distributed that order could not be maintained. The strike was finally settled by the payment of an increased wage, but the union was not recognized. The open shop still obtains, though distinction is made between union and non-union teamsters.

Other Strikes Follow.

In such an atmosphere it was natural that other strikes should occur, and it was but a short time before the master builders were confronted with demands for increased wages from carpenters and there was a suspension of building for several days till the controversy was settled. Then the structural ironworkers walked out.

Meanwhile the old fight to make the Diamond Chain Works a union plant went on with renewed vigor and non-union men were followed to their homes and assaulted, pickets were posted near the works and a reign of terror existed. After a third appeal to the courts for protection Judge Thornton decided that picketing is unlawful and that the company is entitled to damages against the union for injury to its business. An appeal was taken from this decision and the assaults have continued with more or less frequency.

Incidental to these disturbances is the trouble that is being experienced in getting factories to locate here, and unless conditions are changed radically in the near future there will be a decrease instead of an enlargement in the factory districts. The factory owners are making a determined fight against the closed shop, and no matter what may be the result of a strike in respect to wages the union is not being recognized.

Business Men and Manufacturers Have an Organized Union.

Business men and manufacturers have an organized union, and it is a closed shop principle with them, that regardless of consequences, they will not recognize or deal with the labor union. They employ union men frequently, but they insist that union and the non-union men shall work side by side and that each shall hold his place only when he is efficient. They claim that unionism leads to inefficiency because the workers depend on the union rather than on their own skill, and that he can be made efficient when he works in competition with the man who depends upon his skill and not upon an organization.

Fight for Recognition of Unions.

Much interest in the coming decision of the Public Service Commission is manifested because the street car men ask that the union be recognized, and the company denies that such a question is submitted in the agreement under which the investigation was begun. Hundreds of business men have also protested against the recognition of a street car union, on the ground that it would be a recognition of organized labor by the State and thus would put an unnecessary handicap on the man who works for himself.

The attitude of business men was shown during the street car strike when the Department of Labor sent an agent here in an effort at conciliation. It was said that this agent, coming from a Department presided over by an ex-officer of a miners' union, brought the authority of the union with him and encouraged the strikers and, indirectly, the lawlessness of which they were guilty, and that the Government has no business to interfere in purely local affairs, but to stand on the mask of conciliation in such a case.

The threat of the heads of the national and international unions to withdraw their deposits amounted to about \$1,000,000 from the local banks appeared to have ended in smoke. With marked unanimity the bankers said they were ready for the withdrawals and the organizations would take their money and go, but the money is still here.

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Uncle Sam's "Bogey Man."

From the "Independiente" of Mexico City.



HUERTA OPTIMISTIC ON BANK SITUATION

Mexican Government Announces That Financial Institutions Will Reopen Next Week.

FIAT MONEY ISSUE DENIED

Army of 3,000 Zapatistas Reported Thirty Miles South of Mexico City.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—Fighting continues about Matamoros, where the rebels are concentrating, probably for the purpose of attacking San Luis Potosi. They number at least 3,000. Gen. Maas' column of 2,000 men is marching to meet them.

The Government denies that it intends to issue fiat money. The bankers here are forming a commission to cooperate with the Government in its endeavors to improve the financial situation. Government officials say that some banks will reopen next week without waiting for the bank holiday to expire on March 1.

One depositor in the Banco de Londres y Mexico advertised in the newspapers today offering to sell a deposit of 20,000 pesos in that bank for 15,000 pesos. Several bankers say that depositors in the Banco de Londres y Mexico have offered to pay them a percentage on all deposits which they may be able to withdraw from them this bank.

Refugees arriving from the south say the Zapatistas number 3,000 at Tlaxcala, thirty miles southeast of here. It is in a rugged country where it is impossible for the Federals to surround them. The Governor of Simlas reports that the gumbat Morlos is shelling the rebel positions along the coast.

Refugees arriving from the rebel camps say the insurgents lost sixty men in the last attack on Mazatlan. The jefe politico of Tepic reports that the Federals are continuing their advance to the north. There is occasional fighting but the whole southern part of the territory is clear of rebels.

The General Feeling Here in All Circles Is That Something Big Is Brewing, but No One Is Able to Say What It Is.

Most people are still convinced that President Huerta will not resign.

HUERTA AIDS TO SEE LIND

Ex-Minister of Finance and Lawyer Arrive in Vera Cruz.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 18.—Pascual Luna Magon, ex-Minister of Finance, and Juan Magon, ex-Minister of the Interior and a candidate for Vice-President in the elections of October 26 of last year, arrived here today. It was rumored that they had come to have a conference with John Lind, the special American representative. Up to the hour of filing this despatch no such conference had taken place.

REFUGEES AT MARFA TO-DAY.

Federals From Ojinaga Expected at Fort Bliss to-morrow.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 18.—Four companies of the Twentieth Infantry left here today for Marfa, Tex., to meet the 4,419 Mexican Federal soldiers and other refugees from Ojinaga and escort them by train to Fort Bliss.

The refugees made good progress today and are camped to-night within a few miles of Marfa. They will march into Marfa to-morrow and a part of them will enter on Monday evening and arrive at Fort Bliss early Tuesday morning. Three trainloads will be brought in Tuesday.

SALAZAR BOND TO BE \$5,000.

Federal General May Be Indicted on Murder Charge.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 18.—United States District Attorney Amos Burkhardt decided today that the bond of Gen. Jose Ynes Salazar must not be lower than \$5,000, inasmuch as the Federal commander forfeited a \$1,000 bond at El Paso a few months ago. This information was telegraphed to the United States Commissioner at Marfa, Tex., and it is not thought possible that Salazar can make the amount.

If he fails to give bond he is to be brought here at once and put in the State penitentiary. Should he give the bond he would be immediately arrested by the

United States military at Marfa and interned at Fort Bliss with the other Huerta officers.

Salazar was indicted in the United States Court for New Mexico on a charge of conspiracy to smuggle ammunition into Mexico. The officials admit that they may be unable to convict him upon this charge, but Salazar is held guilty of the murder of Tom Fountain of New Mexico at Marfa almost two years ago and he may be indicted here on the charge of murder.

Fountain was a machine gun operator for Pancho Villa, who was serving under Madero at the time Salazar drove Villa from Parral and took the town for the Orozco rebels. American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua received an appeal from Fountain, who had fallen into Salazar's hands, and Letcher informed the Mexican that no harm must come to Fountain. Next morning Fountain was shot "while trying to escape from his guard," an old trick in Mexico. Fountain was the son of the late Col. Thomas Fountain, a prominent politician of New Mexico.

URGES DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Paris "Temps" Suggests Action by Holders of Mexican Bonds.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Temps in its weekly financial comment says the action of the Mexican Government in suspending the payment of interest on the national debt has caused strong dissatisfaction among the public and bankers interested with the attitude of the Governments of the United States and of the European Powers in regard to Mexico.

The paper says that if Europe leaves the exclusive right of intervention to the United States it should obtain from that country responsibility for safeguarding the interests of its citizens. The French banks have already protested to President Huerta against the suspension of the interest payments.

The article urges Europeans to form a defence committee to bring pressure on their Governments to act for their protection.

REFUGEES AT FRENCH PORT.

Spaniards at Havre Aid Compatriots From Mexico.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun. HAVRE, Jan. 18.—The steamship Florida from New Orleans, which arrived here today, landed thirty-one Spanish refugees from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Most of them were more or less injured.

The Spanish Consul called on his compatriots here to assist the helpless travelers, and more than \$400 was collected in an hour. This will allow the refugees to proceed to Spain in comfort.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Spanish refugees from Mexico are not only suffering from the terror of the wholesale shootings in Mexico, but are bringing the disease known as pinta. This will probably result in stern sanitary measures being adopted along the border and against all Mexicans entering the country. Pinta is a native term for a disease which is looked upon as a steter to leprosy, but which is more virulent.

REBEL PAPER MONEY SEIZED.

10,000,000 Pesos in Small Bills Printed Here for Carranza.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—What to do with 10,000,000 pesos in paper money, beautifully printed and ready to circulate as soon as it receives the signatures of a Mexican rebel "treasurer general" and "minister of agriculture" is a question that the Federal authorities here have requested Washington to answer.

The paper was seized yesterday when a question arose as to the freight rate on a shipment of "printing paper" from Chicago to Niles, Mo. The Norris Peters Company of Washington was the consignee. When the nine boxes were opened they were found to be filled with 5, 10 and 20 peso bills, printed in Spanish and evidently issued under the authority of a decree promulgated by the Constitutionalists last April. The money is believed to have been printed in Washington.

HEARST BUYS MONTREAL PAPER.

Report Says He Has Purchased the Conservative "Herald."

Despatches from Montreal last night told of a report that William Randolph Hearst had purchased the Montreal Herald. At Mr. Hearst's home it was said he was in Canada and would not be back until this morning.

The Montreal Herald is one of the oldest papers in Canada. It was founded in 1811. It is an evening paper of independent liberal political views and is conservative.

Aged Man, 62 years old, of 855 Union Avenue, The Bronx, was seized with coughing last night while in the subway at Seventy-second street, and died of heart failure.

SAYS INTERVENTION HAS BEEN DECIDED

Diplomat Who Conferred With Wilson Believes President Has Changed Mind.

CAPITAL WONDERS WHEN

High Officials and Legislators Agree U. S. Must "Clean Up" Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In another four weeks Gen. Victoriano Huerta will have occupied the provisional Presidency of Mexico for the period of one year, during the greater part of which time he has continued in office in absolute defiance of the fiat of the United States Government. With the realization that Huerta has succeeded in maintaining himself nearly twelve months in the face of a devastating revolution which is enjoying the moral support of Washington and in the face also of the dictum of President Wilson that "Huerta must go," there is evidenced here a disposition on the part of officials and others who follow closely the Mexican situation to review what has happened in order to ascertain what progress if any the United States has made toward eliminating the international nuisance in the dooryard of the United States.

Practically the only men in official life in Washington who will not discuss the Mexican situation are President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. From other officials, army and navy officers, members of House and Senate and diplomatic representatives of other countries, it is possible to obtain expressions of opinion which in the aggregate indicate the general trend of thought in this capital on the subject. From inquiry in these several sources the conclusions set forth herein were obtained.

In the majority of cases the opinions expressed are quite the contrary from what they would have been if the persons interviewed had not known that their names would not appear in print as a result of their frank discussion of the Mexican situation. The influence of the President is so great that few persons in Washington who venture to express openly for publication their real views as to Mexico.

Outlook Discouraging.

Whether or not it is accepted as a fundamental proposition that either the United States or some other nation must clean house in the southern republic, the consensus of opinion regarding the outlook from the American point of view is found to be decidedly pessimistic. Even if it is not admitted that if Mexico does not set her own house in order, the United States, as the only nation that is in a position to act, must do it for her, the prospect is little better.

It is conceded that nothing could be less satisfactory to the United States than to have the present state of affairs in Mexico continue for a term of years, bringing with it the virtual dismemberment of all American enterprise from that country and the loss of the valuable interests already there. It is generally conceded, however, that either Mexico must purge herself of the revolution and anarchy which dominates much of her territory, or the United States must do it, thus leaving in consideration of the situation only a decision as to which outcome seems the more probable.

Here again the general tendency is to view the outlook with pessimism, every one hoping that Mexico herself will set her house in order in a reasonable period, but few believing that she will succeed in doing so. In other words, the conviction is becoming more and more general that the United States will ultimately have to undertake the task of performing the necessary police work in Mexico and re-establishing the reign of law and order just as was done in Cuba and the question universally arises: "Will there be intervention?" but "When?"

High Officials Hold Same View.

The growth of this conviction has been steady in Washington ever since Diaz gave up the reins of Government and began his exile; it has now so spread as to permeate every part of Washington, including many high official quarters.

A diplomat, who has discussed the Mexican situation with President Wilson, has even reached the conclusion that President Wilson himself shares this conviction as to the ultimate solution of the Mexican problem. The President is waiting, the diplomat has concluded, as a result of his talks at the White House and the State Department, until the country is fully prepared to accept such action as the only way out, until the most important features of his legislative programme are accomplished, until the United States has firmly established in the Latin American mind the principle that it insists above all else upon constitutional government in this hemisphere.

This brings up the facts as to what President Wilson has accomplished in the handling of the Mexican situation. Many of those most competent to speak in regard to foreign relations believe that in his policy toward Mexico the President has accomplished little affecting Mexico directly and in the immediate future, but that he has accomplished a great deal as to Latin American relations in general, and particularly with reference to the Caribbean countries in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

While it is admitted that President Wilson's policy has had merely a negative effect in Mexico, it has made for much good in the Caribbean countries and probably will prove a strong restraining influence on these countries from now on and on Mexico in the future, after the present situation has been disposed of.

Basis for Future Action.

The President's refusal to recognize Huerta because of the mode of his accession to power and his efforts to deprive the Huerta Government of further support by discouraging foreign loans to it, and finally his opposition to monopolistic concessions to foreigners are all regarded as beneficial influences in Latin America and as furnishing a basis upon which the Mexican situation can eventually be disposed of after the present disorders, which prevent any constructive work, have been suppressed.

As for the immediate situation in Mexico, however, it is generally admitted that it has grown more and more better during the eleven months in which Huerta has been in the Presidency and the ten months in which President Wilson has been responsible for the Mexican policy of the United States.

Most men in Washington regard Mexico as a country so sick that it stands no chance of recovering without first a drastic operation and then a strong hand to guide it through convalescence. One element in the situation which last summer was a very strong and perhaps menacing factor has been materially changed in the last few months. There is no longer the slightest fear that intervention by the United States will bring action by the European Powers in Mexico. It has been made clear beyond a doubt that Europe is waiting simply for the United States to make up its mind to go in and do police work in Mexico, being convinced that the United States ultimately will do so.

There is no disposition among the European foreign offices to try to exercise pressure on the United States for intervention, disatisfied as they are at the reluctance of the United States to take action. As a matter of fact Europe would



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HARPER & BROTHERS

RABBI ASSAILS ELIOT IDEAS AS "BELATED"

Dr. Schulman Says Harvard's President Emeritus Is Not Advanced.

PASTOR LAUDS HIS SOUL MATE.

Says She Made Him Spiritual—He Has Wife and Seven Children.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Arrested on a charge of maintaining Mrs. J. W. Deane, a pretty young woman, as his "soul mate," the Rev. J. W. Deane, a prominent Baptist minister of Atlanta, yesterday charged and said that his friendship with the woman had made him a more spiritual preacher.

"My wife is to blame for all this," said Dr. Deane. "She was unsympathetic and was no help to my ministry. I met Mrs. Deane and found her to be my real soul mate. Since meeting her I have been a better man and a better preacher. I have done nothing that I am ashamed of."

Mrs. Deane declared her undying love for the minister.

"My husband is seeking a divorce, and Mr. Foster tells me he will get one," she said. "It is our intention to marry and thereby avoid a scandal. We were meant for each other and nothing can deter us."

DENY SUFFRAGE TROUBLE.

No Discussion in Official Board, Its Officers Say.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, treasurer of the Congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, gave out a statement at the Plaza Hotel last night from the officers of the association denying that there was any discussion among the members of the official board. The same statement was made public last night in Washington and Chicago.

The statement, which was signed by all of the officers, from Dr. Anna H. Shaw and Jane Addams down, said that the report of a division of opinion among the members of the official board "doubtless originated in differences between the officers of the national association and the officers of the Congressional Union."

THE SEAGOERS.

Arrivals by Four Liners From England and the Continent.

Arrivals by the French liner La Provence from Havre: Paul Dayland Bart. Robert W. Colet. Mrs. Benjamin. Mrs. C. Briggs. Domingo Rodile. Mr. and Mrs. Mathurin. Rene de Warren. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fuder. Mrs. Levy. Percy Keston. By the Cunarder Caronia from Liverpool and Queenstown: Percy Armstrong. Mrs. Benjamin. Mrs. C. Briggs. Domingo Rodile. Mr. and Mrs. Mathurin. Rene de Warren. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fuder. Mrs. Levy. Percy Keston. By the American liner St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg: Capt. Charles Polking. Mrs. W. Archer. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Cassell. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fuder. Mrs. Levy. Percy Keston. By the Atlantic Trans-Port liner Minneapolis from New York: Mr. H. S. Fowler. R. G. Watts. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smith. Gerald C. Coste.

WORK FOR 5,000 STEEL MEN.

Pittsburg Mills Start Full Time With Good Prospects.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—In the resumption of full time operations by the Pittsburg Steel Company, which has been operating on a 60 per cent. basis for more than three months, Pittsburg business interests see a further indication of returning prosperity. The plant, which has been entirely idle for some time, will begin work to-morrow morning. This resumption, together with the return to full time operation of several smaller interests, will give employment to about 5,000 men who have been out of work.